

CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS.

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

UDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 17th May, 1882.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 13th

Circulation,
620 copies.

The assassination of Lord Cavendish, the Secretary of State for Ireland, and of Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary, is a

most horrible deed. But this very deed will probably lead to the re-establishment of peace and order in Ireland. It has convinced both the British Government and the public that anarchy has reached an extreme in that island, and very severe measures are now sure to be at once adopted for the repression of In our opinion the Government should introduce martial law, because there is no other so effectual a of restoring order in a country at such a crisis. Mr. Gladstone is much grieved at these murders, as they have exposed the weakness of his policy. His policy is now being denounced both in and out of Parliament and the blame of these murders is generally laid at his door. One or two contemporaries have even gone to the length of declaring that he should voluntarily resign his office, otherwise the



public will compel him to resign. Mr. Parnell himself, the leader of the Land League, is greatly concerned at the outrage. He fears that the League will collapse, that there is now no hope of securing autonomy for Ireland which he and his colleagues had in view, and that the oppression from which the tenants are now suffering will be increased rather than diminished. We now anxiously wait to see what policy Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, the new Secretary for Ireland, pursues. His appointment seems to have given general satisfaction. As the Government has offered a reward of £10,000 for information leading to the conviction of the murderers, there is no doubt that the police will succeed in tracing the culprits.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore) of the 18th May states that a European officer, who was an Assistant Political Agent in Native States, has lately died. He did not hold his political office more than three years, but still he has left an estate valued at ten lakhs of rupees. It is our earnest prayer that Heaven may send his soul to Paradise, because his death will serve to show to the Government of India what great extortion is practised by Political Agents in Native States. The Viceroy, who is the head of the Government of India, gets ten lakhs of rupees after ten years' laborious service (*sic*), but an Assistant Political Agent can amass the same sum of money in three years! The cause which enables Political Agents to collect such large fortunes in so short a time is the implicit confidence reposed in them by the Government of India. If a Political Agent declares a Native Chief to be incapable of ruling, the Government accepts his statement as gospel truth and at once dethrones the Chief. When Native Chiefs thus feel that they are really at the tender mercies of the Political Agents accredited to their courts, they are naturally induced to regard them as arbiters of their fate and place their treasuries at their disposal to win their good-will. The illegal extortions of Political Agents are the real cause of the poverty of Native States.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow) of the 16th May states that all classes of the people were dissatisfied with Sir George Couper's administration. Sir George Couper's administration. He was an ill-tempered man and took offence at small things. Raja Amir Hasan Khan, who is an able taluqdar of Oudh, protested against the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, and Sir George Couper became so angry with him for this that he refused to see him for a long time. He was a great advocate of the Press Act. He did nothing to promote the welfare of the people. Love of flattery was another bad feature in his character. Only those men who flattered him enjoyed his favours. He did not scruple to consent to the erection of a memorial to himself from the income of a charitable endowment like Husainabad at a cost of no less than fifty thousand rupees. The confiscation of the estate of Nasim Khan is another unjust act of his which has grieved all Oudh to the heart. He had even the temerity to tell the taluqdar at the time of his departure that he was especially pleased with them, inasmuch as they made no recommendation in favour of Nasim Khan, and that if they had done so, they would have incurred his serious displeasure.

The same paper expresses regret at the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and remarks that, in spite of all the spread of civilization in Europe, several attempts have been made on the lives of kings and men of rank and position there. It would be a good thing if Her Majesty left England for some time and took her abode in this country, semi-barbarous as it is.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Anwārū-l-Akhbār* (Lucknow) of the 11th May states that the resumption of Sahiyan by Sir George Couper is universally condemned as unjust and has frightened all the taluqdar of Oudh. In reply to the address

The confiscation of the estate of Nasim Khan by Sir George Couper, Bart.

presented by the taluqdars at the time of his departure he said that he was much pleased with them, inasmuch as they did not express dissatisfaction with the confiscation of Nasim Khan's estate. His conduct was thoroughly in accordance with the native proverb, that a strong man beats a weak man and does not allow him even to cry. He laid great stress on the terms of the sanad in his letter about the confiscation of Nasim Khan's estate. In the first place, the sanad provides that the taluqdar shall respect the rights of his subordinates who hold the land from of old. Obviously the word subordinates here means co-sharers and *qabzahdars* (occupiers) and not tenants. No tenants have ever long been in possession of the same holding, and therefore they cannot have occupancy rights. Secondly, the sanad provides that the taluqdar shall improve agriculture. No other taluqdar has made so great an improvement in agriculture as Nasim Khan, and it is simply the result of this improvement that the yearly income of the estate has increased from eight thousand rupees to twenty or twenty-two thousand rupees. At the time of the next settlement half of this increase would go to Government. Nasim Khan deserved thanks at the hands of Government for this. Thirdly, it is said that Nasim Khan enforced the law with severity. This shows that all the measures adopted by him for increasing the revenue of his estate were in accordance with the law. As regards the use of severity, it should be observed that force has to be used in the execution of every law. No convict gladly pays a fine or undergoes imprisonment. No judgment-debtor is pleased when his property is seized in execution of a decree. No trader gladly pays the license-tax. We admit that every chief should show indulgence to his subjects. Even if Nasim Khan showed no indulgence to his tenants as he should have done, the Government should have warned him for the future, but it is by no means justified in confiscating his estate.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 11th May also publishes a long article on the same subject. It argues that the

charges which have been brought against Nasim Khan are such as can be brought against every other taluqdar or zamindar, and urges that his estate should be restored to him.

The Victoria Paper (Sialkot) of the 8th May, in regard to the prevalence of bribery and corruption among the ministerial officers, suggests that the ministerial officers

The transfer of Government servants from one place to another.

in every department should be frequently transferred from one place to another. This would greatly check the evil, if not altogether put a stop to it. No ministerial officer can have the courage to take bribes until he becomes well acquainted with the character of the people of the place. It would be a good thing if officers were also more frequently transferred from one place to another than they are at present. If an officer is allowed to remain long at any place, he begins to accept presents and to use the carriages and horses of the râises (native gentry) of the place.

Circulation,
1,100 copies.

A correspondent of the *Ajnu-l-Akhbâr* (Moradabad) of the 8th May states some officers take some

Ministerial officers taken by officers with them from one place to another.

favourite ministerial officer with them when they are transferred from one

Circulation,
100 copies.

place to another. This is a very objectionable practice. There is an old Government order which prohibits Native Judges from taking any subordinate with them on their transfer from one place to another, but the order has now been nearly forgotten. The attention of the native officers should be again drawn to it. Moreover, European officers should be also strictly prohibited from doing the same thing.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow) of the 9th May contains a picture in which Sir George Couper, Bart. is represented as taking leave of Ondh. Ondh is represented as a Hindu woman, who stands with her back turned on Sir George Couper, and looks sulkily at him with an angry look. He tells her:—"I depart

Circulation,
524 copies.

and leave you to heaven's protection." She replies :—" The sooner you go the better."

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Hind* (which is now edited by Muhammad Sir George Couper's ad. Ali Arshi, the late editor of the *Amedru*-ministration. *I-Akhbar*) has an article in its issue of the 1st May, in which the administration of Sir George Couper has been criticised. The editor refers to some events of his administration, such as the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, his famine administration, his assent to the construction of a memorial to himself from the income of Husainabad, the alleged non-encouragement of education, the resumption of the estate of Nasim Khan, &c., and condemns them.

Circulation,
135 copies.

The *Vritta Dhara* (published in Marathi at Dhara) of the 8th May states that it would seem that British Indian army. the Government of India has decided to disband some regiments of infantry and cavalry. India is a large country and is coveted by many foreign powers. Even the present British Indian army, which is 160,000 strong, is generally regarded as insufficient for the requirements of the country. It is surprising that it is going to be still further reduced. The question is what is the cause of this reduction. If the reduction had been made on economical grounds, more European troops should have been disbanded than natives, because the cost of the former is considerably greater than that of the latter. But the latter really form the larger portion of the troops that have been doomed to go. This shows that the proposed reductions have nothing to do with the question of economy, but that the Government considers the maintenance of the present strength of the army to be unnecessary. But the Government is mistaken. A statement showing the strength of the armies of European countries lately appeared in the Indian papers. Our readers will easily perceive the truth of our remarks if they compare the strength of the British Indian army with that of the armies of even the minor states in Europe.

The same paper praises the British administration of justice and remarks that Maclean, who attempted to kill Her Majesty, was not summarily condemned to the gallows. He was allowed a fair trial. The jury declared him to be insane, and therefore the Court was obliged to acquit him and to send him to a lunatic asylum. This is the beauty of a constitutional form of government.

The *Karivachan Sudha* (Benares) of the 8th May urges Military education to natives. that the Government should give military education to natives, in order that they may be able to render aid to Government in an emergency.

A correspondent of the *Niru-l-Anwár* (Cawnpore) of the 13th May states that natives are not satisfied with the elevation of Mr. Saiyid Mahmud to the Allahabad High Court. He is not a native in the proper sense of the term. True he was born in India, but he was educated in England and has adopted the customs and manners of Europeans. He has as much right to be called a native as a European born in India. He is generally regarded both by Hindus and Musalmans as a European, or at all events as a Christian. He has obtained the post through the influence of his father, who is a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Obviously the Government of India has not properly carried out the orders of the Home Government about the appointment of a Native Judge to the High Court. We hope that the Hon'ble Sir William Muir, who is a Member of the Secretary of State's Council, and is well acquainted with the thoughts and feelings of natives towards Mr. Mahmud and his father, will bring this matter to the notice of the Secretary of State.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 15th May states that neither the Hindus nor the Musalmans approve of the appointment of Mr. Saiyid

Circulation,
311 copies.

Circulation,
355 copies.

The appointment of Mr. Saiyid Mahmud to the High Court, Allahabad.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The same.

Mahmud to the Allahabad High Court. They would prefer to see some able and experienced native pleader of the High Court selected for the post. Apparently both the Government and the people were desirous for the appointment of a Native Judge, on the ground that as he must be fully acquainted with the customs and manners of natives, he would be better able to decide disputes among them than a European. But this object has not been attained by the appointment of Mr. Mahmud. He has no deep insight into native life. His style of living is entirely European, and he is looked upon as a stranger by his countrymen.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Shula-i-Tür* (Cawnpore) of the 16th May takes the *Náru-l-Anwár* to task for its article condemning the appointment of Mr. Mahmud to the High Court, and charges it with prejudice. He cannot be considered to be a European, simply because he received his education in England. All classes of natives should express their gratitude to the Government for bestowing such a high office on one of their countrymen. It heartily congratulates Mr. Mahmud on his appointment.

The *Riyásu-l-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur) of the 14th May expresses great joy at the appointment of Mr. Mahmud to the High Court and regards it as a sign of the near return of the former greatness and honor of Musalmans.

The *Islám* (Meerut) of the 12th May publishes the proceedings of the meeting held by the Majlis-i-Islamiah of Meerut on the 10th May to express satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Mahmud as a Judge of the High Court. It was resolved that the Majlis should send an address both to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P. and Oudh, thanking them for his appointment.

The meeting held at Aligarh by the friends of Mr. Mahmud to congratulate him on his appointment to the Allahabad High Court.

Circulation,
299 copies.

The meeting held at the Institute Hall at Aligarh on the 7th May by the friends of Mr. Saiyid Mahmud to congratulate him on his appointment to a seat on the Bench of the Allahabad High Court. About two hundred persons were present, and suitable speeches were delivered by Raja Saiyid Baqar Ali Khan of Pindrawal (Bulandshahr), Maulvi Khwája Muhammad Yusuf, Babu Tota Ram, Lala Badri Prasad, Munshi Hasan Ali, and Kunwar Lekhráj Singh of Gabbana. At the end Mr. Mahmud replied to the speeches.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Marwár Gazette* of the 8th May, in its local news column, states that a jagirdar of Bhagirdar in Jodhpur, Bátra rebelled against the Maharaja and collected some men at Nesra with the object of creating a disturbance. Colonel Thán Singh at once went to the place with some troops. The jagirdar fled and then an action took place between his followers and the Raj troops. Twelve of the rebels were killed and 16 were taken prisoners. The rebels also succeeded in killing two officers of the Raj troops.

Circulation,
100 copies.

RAILWAY.

A correspondent of *Náru-l-Anwár* (Cawnpore) of the Native railway passengers. 15th May, writing from Budaun, refers to two grievances of railway native passengers:—(1) There are waiting-rooms for Europeans at every station on every railway line, but sheds have not been constructed at all the stations for native passengers. Natives are put to great inconvenience from the inclemency of the weather for want of sheds. (2) The railway servants ill-treat native passengers. As the Indian Railway Companies derive the bulk of their income from natives, it behoves them to make proper arrangements for their ease and comfort.

Circulation,
355 copies.

Circulation,
140 copies.

The Akhbar-i-Alam (Meerut) of the 9th May urges that *Khas tatties* for third-class carriages should be provided by Railway Companies. *Khas tatties* in the hot weather. The fare may be slightly raised, if necessary, to meet the cost of the *tatties*.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore) of the 10th May complains that there are many men of bad character at Lahore who fearlessly dishonor respectable persons, and refers to the alleged misconduct of these men towards a man who is employed as a ticket collector at the Lahore railway station.

Circulation,
84 copies.

The scarcity of copper coin at Amroha, Moradabad.

Men of bad character at Lahore. The 10th May complains that there are many men of bad character at Lahore who fearlessly dishonor respectable persons, and refers to the alleged misconduct of these men towards a man who is employed as a ticket collector at the Lahore railway station.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The native doctor in charge of the dispensary at Amroha, Moradabad.

The Ahsanu-l-Akhbar (Moradabad) of the 18th May states that the native doctor in charge of the dispensary at Amroha is very zealous and earnest in the performance of his

duties. The people at Amroha generally speak in high terms of his conduct. The complaints made against him by the *Ahsanu-l-Akhbar* (vide page 257 of the Selections for the week ending 19th April, 1882) are false.

The same paper urges that the Prince of Wales' road at Moradabad should be watered every day in order that native gentlemen may walk on it in the evening.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

(325)

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, Bi-weekly or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Return.		Circulation.
							1882.	1882.	
1	Al-Udd-i-Hind	Jallandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	May 18th	May 16th	132 copies.	
2	Al-Udd-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Diven Buta Singh	" 8th & 12th	" 12th & 15th	550 "	
3	Agra Ahlkar	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	" 7th & 14th	" 11th & 15th	190 "	
4	Ahmed-i-Ahkar	Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Hussain Khan	" 11th	" 15th	84 "	
5	Ahmed-i-Ahkar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 8th	" 11th	100 "	
6	Ahmed-i-Ahkar	Mesrut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 9th	" 12th	140 "	
7	Ahmed-i-Ahkar	Lahore	Bi-weekly	Ditto	Mukund Ram	" 10th & 13th	" 14th & 17th	1,800 "	
8	Ahmed-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Awad Bibari Lal	" 1st & 8th	" 9th	100 "	
9	Ahmed-i-Ahkar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Yakhru-l-din	" 9th	" 13th	84 "	
10	Ajigarh Institute	Alligarh	Urdu-King	Bi-weekly	Gulib Rai	" 9th & 13th	" 11th & 15th	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)	
			Lah.						
11	Almora Ahlkar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 8th	" 11th	80 copies.	
12	Ajigarh-i-Pasjdb	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Nisar Ali	" 10th	" 14th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)	
13	Al-Udd-i-Ahkar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	" 11th	" 13th	200 copies.	
14	Al-Udd-i-Ahkar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	" 10th	" 15th	100 "	

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHING.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.		CIRCULATION.
							1882.	1882.	
16	<i>Bidrat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	Weekly	Tots Rám, Bhagwan Dás	May 12th	May 14th	125	copies.
16	<i>Bidrat Wiles</i>	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	... Bhagwan Dás	Feb. 26th & May 15th	" 16th	125	"
17	<i>Banaras Gazette</i>	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	May 15th	"	125	"
18	<i>Dababah-i-Qaizar</i>	Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 18th	" 17th	225	"
19	<i>Dababah-i-Sikander</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain,	" 15th	" 10	390	"
20	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	" 10th	" 12th	225	"
21	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 18th	" 16th	300	"
22	<i>Indian Punch</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Noroz Ali Khan	" 8th	" 12th	...	"
23	<i>India</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Alimul-Din	" 12th	" 15th	...	"
24	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 10th & 13th	" 14th & 16th	180	"
25	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	3rd	"	160	"
26	<i>Kairat</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	15th	"	250	"
27	<i>Kashmir Patrika</i>	Bonares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Larmi Shankar, M.A.	12th	"	846	copies (including 568 copies taken by Govt. and Local Committees).
28	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Chintamani Rao.	8th & 15th	" 12th & 17th respectively.	811	copies.
29	<i>Kavita Samachar</i>	Allahabad	Urdu	Monthly	Sheo Narain	For April	" 18th	168	"
30	<i>Kavita Samachar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hussain	May 8th	" 11th	110	"

31	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Jawwad Ali Saiyad Jamiliu-l-din, April 29th & 10th May 13th	... 10th & 13th May.	... 12th & 15th May.	440 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)
32	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Bulsqi Dás ...	May 8th	... 11th	... 250	"
33	<i>Lyton Gazette</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Gobardhan Dás 12th	... 100	"	"
34	<i>Mardonir Gazette</i> ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly ...	"	... 16th	... 150	"	"
35	<i>Mashfir-i-Qaisar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Ditto	Ghulám Muhammad 17th	175	"	"
36	<i>Meraat-e-Madar</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Kairmu-l-din ...	7th	... 37	"	"
37	<i>Mesta-i-Nar</i> ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Baksh ...	11th	... 150	"	"
38	<i>Milhr-i-Darakhshán</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali ...	8th	... 100	"	"
39	<i>Mir-i-Naseer</i> ...	Bijor ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mubibu-llah ...	13th	... 250	"	"
40	<i>Mitra Vilas</i> ...	Lahore ...	Hindi ...	Ditto	Mukund Ram ...	12th	... 250	"	"
41	<i>Musjid-i-Ain</i> ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmed Khan ...	10th	... 200	"	"
42	<i>Nasipur-i-Azim</i> ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Amji Ali ...	11th	... 160	"	"
43	<i>Najmu-Jihâd</i> ...	Ediwal ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rubaiyah Khan ...	16th	... 160	"	"
44	<i>Nasir-i-Sirâz</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto	Ditto	Jamia Dás ...	15th	... 800	"	"
45	<i>Nasim-i-Hâzâr</i> ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Amâbiya Prassâd ...	9th	... 90	"	"
46	<i>Nasim-i-Hâzâr</i> ...	Lucknow,	Hindi ...	Ditto	Norâz Ali Khan ...	8th	... 598	"	"
47	<i>Nasîr-i-Pâdshâh</i> ...	Ludhiana,	Urdu ...	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	11th	... 181	181 copies (including 49 copies taken by Govt.)	365 copies.
48	<i>Nasr-i-Jâher</i> ...	Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal ...	15th	... 16th	"	"
49	<i>Nasr-i-Ansâr</i> ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaquub ...	18th	... 13th	... 80	"
50	<i>Nasr-i-Ansâr</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali ...	8th	... 11th	... 60	"
51	<i>Nusrat-i-Islam</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Monthly	For March & May,	... For March & May,	... 11th	... 11th	... 11th
52	<i>Oudh Atâkat</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prassâd ...	May 11th to 17th	11th to 17th	620 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	620 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of mount.	Circulation.
53	Oudh Punch	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	May 9th	May 13th	524 copies.
54	Punjab: Aligarh	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	" 10th & 13th	" 17th	300 "
55	Punjab: Punjab	Ditto	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Rhagwan Das	" 10th	" 16th	150 "
56	Patiala: Aligarh	Patiala	Urdu	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	" 8th	" 15th	30 "
57	Punjab: Samundar	Allahabad	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Dewakhsudan.	" 15th	" 15th	400 "
58	Prince of Wales'	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	" 12th	" 14th	50 "
59	Rejah-i-Ain	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 11th & 15th	" 13th & 16th	480 "
60	Rejah-i-Hind	Shallot	Urdu	Weekly	Divan Chand	" 9th	" 11th	700 "
61	Reformer	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Nobin Chandra	" 15th	" 17th	700 "
62	Rajah-i-Azam	Delhi	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Rai.	" 8th	" 11th	300 "
63	Rajah-i-Zulfiqar	Gorakhpur	Urdu	Weekly	Mohammed Narain	" 14th	" 17th	240 "
64	Rajah-i-Zulfiqar	Patna	Urdu	Ditto	Nizam Ahmad	" 15th	" 17th	115 "
65	Rajah-i-Zulfiqar	Patna	Urdu	Ditto	Sharif-i-din	" 15th	" 15th	400 "
66	Rajah-i-Zulfiqar	Patna	Urdu	Ditto	Abdu-l-Quds	" 11th	" 14th	225 "
67	Rajah-i-Zulfiqar	Patna	Urdu	Ditto	Ditto	" 8th	" 12th	325 "
68	Rajah-i-Zulfiqar	Patna	Urdu	Ditto	Ditto	" 10th	" 17th	325 "

68	<i>Sidra-i-Hind</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	... Ditto	... Banwali Lal	...	" 11th & 15th	" 100	"
69	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Sialkot	Ditto	... Daily	... Gyan Chand	...	" 14th	" 1,100	"
70	<i>Vriti Dhara</i>	... Dhafir	... Marathi	... Weekly	... Hari Bhaskar	...	" 12th	" 185	"
71	<i>Waqayat-i-Alam</i>	... Ghazipur	Urdu	... Ditto	... Siraju-l-din Ahmed	...	" 11th	" 250	"

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD,
The 29th May, 1882.

PRINTED AT THE H. W. P. AND CO'S GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

卷之三

112

SARITA

19. *Leucosia* (Leucosia) *leucostoma* (Fabricius) (Fig. 19)

19. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*

1927-1928 1928-1929 1929-1930 1930-1931

1. *Leucosia* (Leucosia) *leucosia* (L.) (Fig. 1)

THE BIRDS OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com